

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1885.

NO. 48.

The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete view of the local and general news of the day. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$1.25 per year when paid in arrears. Single copies are sold at 5 cents.

CLASS	PER COPY	PER MONTH	PER QUARTER	PER YEAR
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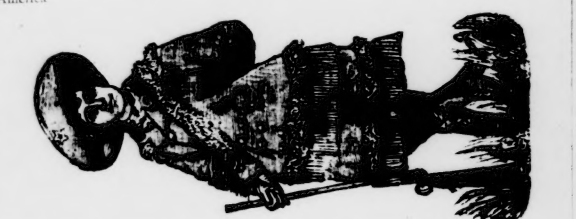
And Trained Animal Exposition!

DAVE CATELO, Champion Bare Back and Hurdle Rider.
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A Show for the people now on Earth! DAN CASTELLO, the famous Court Jester, will appear at each performance. \$10,000 Den of Performing Lions. The handiest pair of ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS in captivity. \$20,000 EDUCATED STALLION, SENATOR. MILLIE DOKA, the only tattooed lady on exhibition. The JUNETTE CHILDREN, the youngest and best performers in the world. GIPSEY, the only Umbrella-Eared Elephant in the world, and the most intelligent of born braves. The best ring show in America.



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POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

OUR TEMPERANCE WORK

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

A paper read before the Western Addition W. C. T. U. on July 10th, 1885, by Mrs. M. G. Campbell, Chairman of Committee on Scientific Temperance Instruction.

It may be said that life is a state of perpetual resistance to the law of gravity, and man himself the trembling product of a mad competition between organic and inorganic forces. If this is not a satisfactory definition of life, it is at least as good as any that science has given us, and leaves us content to go to another source for a description of man's ingredients and composition.

And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.

Now, although we think we use a large amount of speech when we say the earth is our mother, we are telling the literal truth. If God is the Father of our spirits, the earth is just as certainly the mother of our bodies, and a strange mother indeed who is always striking us with her fists, and is even capable of mixing poisons up with our food.

Indeed, it is a sleeping, mysterious force, did not constantly protect us against her, she would carry us off into the darkness and destroy us utterly. One of these days in truth, she will have us, and pick us to pieces atom by atom, counting and glowing over the bits, but that cannot be until

once of strength to the human body, but that on the contrary it injures every tissue with which it comes in contact, hinders the function of every organ through which it is carried, and that without exception everyone of the vital processes of the human mechanism is impeded by its presence. It is easy to say these things; it is quite another thing to substantiate them by good proof.

In the first place then, before proceeding to show that alcohol is unserviceable to the body in the shape of food, it will be well to define food in such a way that the physiologists themselves may not cavil at our description, and then, if this definition can be shown not to exclude alcohol, we shall simply have to yield the whole question, readmit alcoholic beverages to our dietary and begin again putting the bottle to our neighbor's lips.

Food, then, is a substance, which when taken into the body, supplies material which either goes to the building up of the body in the actual making of all its parts, or else it generates heat, and in either case provides the energy that does all the wonderful work of this noiseless, ceaseless machine.

Within these limitations water is food, because water constitutes more than three-fourths of the body, being indispensable as a constituent part of its every atom. Lean meat is food because it perfectly replaces the substance of our bodies, used up every time we think a thought, or utter a word, or lift a finger.

Fat is food, because, although it does not build up our bodies yet the busy life forces pull the fat apart, and in being pulled apart it develops heat, just as quicklime develops heat when the lime is being slaked with water, and this body heat is as important as our heart's blood, since without it no fire would suffice to keep us warm.

Sugar is food, because it, like fat, burns up the body and feeds respiration. Fruit is food, because its acids and salts not only enter into vital compounds, but assist in the dissolving and sending away of the burnt up atoms, the ashes so to speak of the human furnace.

Let these few typical food-stuffs illustrate the uses of all and now we are ready to compare the functions of alcohol in all its forms with the functions.

We will suppose then that this alcohol, unsuspected as an enemy, having indeed the form of a friend and the credentials of an angel, is invited to enter the human body as a guest. Coming the first time it is apt to be clothed in some charming disguise. Perhaps a dainty hot punch, with the fragrance of lemon added to its own bouquet, and with sugar to mask a certain unwholesome sharpness of spirit, perhaps as a delicious wine with the ravishing odor of ripe grapes still exhaling from its purple globules. In any case it passes the portal of the house without a challenge, for the tongue is a most unreliable gate-keeper. If the guest be agreeable to it, it demands no countersign, but lifts the port-curtains and sends him into the very citadel itself.

Here, however, he has a different sentinel to deal with. The nerves of the stomach are not to be hoodwinked by odors and flavors. They instantly recognise the presence of something inimical. Reinforced by the blood are sent for, water is poured out from all contiguous issues to weaken the force of this foe, and to enable the war dens of the body's life to carry him off more quickly. And in a moment in all directions broken into a million fragments this intruder is being dragged to every outlet of the body and thrust forth.

But in the meantime what does this commotion involve? This is what it involves.

You all know there is but one short cut out of the body, and that is by the stomach being willing to turn itself upside down and throw out by the mouth what came in by the mouth; but this it does seldom, and always under protest. The usual course in expelling a poison is for that organ to dispose of it which is best adapted to the work, and this it is which gives the great variety of so-called "actions" to different poisons, drugs, the "action" being on the part of the vital organs in getting rid of them.

And right here is a point to be observed: Just in proportion as this vital action is shared by all the organs, the excitement produced by expelling the poison is a pleasurable one, and just in proportion as it is confined to few, or to one, is it painful.

Now alcohol is one of the poisons which is sent out of the body by all its deparating organs, and this means general activity and activity of the healthy organs means physical happiness.

But the activity is not rewarded, if the work is all uncompensated, and the organs wearied without being nourished, this means physical unhappiness as a resultant, and this is precisely what has happened. Alcohol has been carried all over the body by the same channels through which food is carried, but it has given nothing in return for the labor it has occasioned—nothing at least except a little fleeting functional pleasure to the heated laborer.

It has made the heart beat faster to supply blood for the means of carrying away the energy, but has given neither food nor drink to the heart in return.

In the body all work means waste, but usually this work is performed in preparing materials for growth, and so the waste is perpetually made good by the supply of new matter. But alcohol supplies nothing. It blows the fire but puts in no fuel.

It leaves every tissue gasping for thirst because they have all contributed their fluids to dilute it, and this is perhaps the way in which it does its worst mischief. The red portion of the blood consists of round, bright discs, one of whose important tasks it is to load themselves up with oxygen in the lungs, and carry and distribute

it throughout the body; for it has been said that there must be an atom of oxygen for every atom of food that is assimilated. Alcohol withdraws water from these discs, and makes them shrink up into forlorn, dispirited bits of matter, their edges ragged and numb, and themselves unfit for duty.

Next, throughout the whole body, surrounding not only every muscle, but every bit of nerve substance, there is a beautiful, transparent membrane as lustrous as sunlight, and unimaginably fine and thin, and this membrane has been found to be the last pausing place of the food elements, before they become transformed into living matter. In the act of passing through these crystal walls the food becomes alive, and as change takes place as they move, if not so soon as that by which one day this mortal shall put on immortality.

This being the case, you can easily see how much depends upon our maintaining the integrity of this membrane, and alcohol is deadly hostility to its integrity. Under the influence of alcohol it loses its natural moisture and shrivels up, or else it changes into a degenerate, fatty tissue.

In the first of these cases it ceases to be able to pass the food through to the hungry molecules inside of it, and thus the whole body is badly fed, no matter how much food we take into the stomach. This is especially so of the liver, that great wonderful filter of the system, whose vast importance is not yet appreciated in spite of volumes of both glib and obscure utterances about it. This membrane I have seen taking of dries and tightens all through the substance of the liver, until that organ gets full of little hard lumps. This is one, and only one of the many ways in which the liver is injured by this unfriendly agent. On the other hand, when the deterioration is of the second kind, spoken of, viz, into fatty tissue, then we have the opposite trouble.

Instead of barring out the things which should go through, it lets out everything that should stay within. It is like a sponge or sieve, and just as the next to the last change has been effected in the food that has been digested and become almost as highly organized as blood, and ready to be turned into flesh and bone, then this membrane, ruined in character, and made false to duty by alcohol, lets it all leak through, and so impoverishes the system nearly as much as if it were blood itself that was being poured out and carried away among the waste matters of the body.

But this would fail me to tell of all the injuries inflicted by it, and this, too, long before it shows itself the ogre and recognized enemy that everyone admits of, when a man becomes a habitual drunkard. These symptoms and a thousand others connected with the stomach, the heart, the brain, the organs of special sense, form the daily history of the condition of that large number of persons, who, without being actual inebriates, drink constantly some sort of alcoholic beverages.

It is true there is a much larger number of gentle, dutiful women, and of earnest men, who, although taking their wine every day for dinner, never exceed a decent moderation, never take more than one or two glasses which custom or medical advice has convinced them should form a part of their daily food.

Do not imagine, then, that they do not experience pain. They do not, nor black spots before the eyes, nor hardened or fatty liver, nor general debility, nor bright disease (neurosis) of the system, nor the most serious and dangerous of all, that they escape serious consequences.

If nothing more, it is because they do not drink too much. Their blood vessels are unimpaired, and by this means they are able to resist the ordinary wear and tear of their mere existence, and the extraordinary shocks of disease and accident.

This influence of alcohol is especially to be deplored, if it be true, as a venerable authority in medical observation has asserted that "A man is young just in proportion as his arteries are elastic and sound."

It is this weakening of the coats of the blood vessels, then, that is the cause of the senescence of old, which all persons experience who use alcoholic liquors with any occasional temperance. The first, second, and third of course, after drinking a wine from a bottle, is a sense of warmth. This is because of the quickening of the pulse, and the streaming of the blood to the skin. But the next effect is that this blood in the hairlike vessels of the skin gets cooled off, not as any other liquid would do that is spread out over a large surface, and returning to the mass of blood it takes away some of its heat, and comes back to the skin even more while cooler than the last, so you can easily see why it is that scientific persons have called their ground as to the pulse of the subject, and are now agreed that it actually diminishes the heat of the body in the long run. This ought surely to be a warning to the very last inch of ground on which they have stood to claim that it alcohol did not furnish food for the body at least gave it heat.

It is on a fresh former then, and not a few 2 weeks ago, that it is neither a servant nor a friend, and let us insist that its only proper function in the human system is that of a medicine, whose office is to modify vital action and not to support it.

This relegates it into the right hand of the hands of the physicians, and sends it to them if they be the trust.

The people, the press and the profession, all heartily endorse the merits of Barlett's Blood Bitters as the best Blood and Liver regulator and purifying tonic now in use.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1885.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

It is a peculiar position for the people of the province to occupy but the electors of Manitoba occupy it at the present moment. The Free Press of Friday last says that Mr. Norquay is as much despised by respectable Conservatives as he is by Reformers, and with which assertion we readily agree. He never had any politics, if they were not Grit, up to the general election in 1878, and would be Grit now instead of Tory, if the Grits had carried the country in the contest of that year. Norquay's principles are, "go with the majority," and he knows nothing else. By his shuffling movements, adopting the platform of the Farmers' Union, one day, and trying to convince his Conservative following it embodied the rights of the province and nothing more, and deserting it the next, with the hope of improving his chances for a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, he has done more to blight the prospects of the Conservative party in the province, than all other causes combined. But what have the Grits to offer as a substitute? Mr. Fisher is the president of the Grit association of Manitoba and as a consequence his expressions may be taken as an expression of his party, and here is what he said at Carman the other day: "He believed they were in the heart and hand in putting Mr. Greenway, the leader of the Opposition in his place; and if Mr. Greenway did as he (Mr. Norquay) said, they would kick him out."

It is hard to see respectable Reformers in this country, that as great a shyster as Mr. Norquay may be, he is eclipsed in record by this veritable Thomas Greenway. Norquay has sold his principles before now, to retain the premiership of Manitoba, but Greenway sold himself body and bones, to get a seat in the House of Commons for South Haron, which is known to many in the country. To carry out the wishes of the Grit party, would only, as many Grits themselves must admit, be going from bad to worse, with absolute destruction in the long run.

There is at the present juncture, but one course open to the electors, if they desire the future prosperity of the province, and to secure that end it would not be unwise to sink party politics for the present. When Ontario was given its first Local Government politics were sunk, and the province never had reason to regret it. Why, then, should not Manitoba do the same until its progress is put into a more definite form? We believe the only course left is for a convention of the electors to be held, at which respectable business men should be selected, to constitute a new administration. At that gathering also a policy should be drafted, and in the approaching elections men of principle and ability should be selected to support that policy. There is one thing a certainty, that recklessness and corruption now reign rampant in all the Departments. There are some good men assistants, but the majority of them are the scum of the localities from which they have been selected, and hence it is that the expenses of civil government and legislation with payments, the price of corrupt transactions, are eating the vitals out of the country's annual revenues. If competent men were placed in the Departments, the work of the country could be done at one-half of the cost, and the country districts would then be able to help them in their present straits. For our own part we have since come to the conclusion that no government need ever be expected from Mr. Norquay or Governor Cameron. Their bosom friends, and having told the public the facts, we feel we have done our duty.

THAT COAL TRANSACTION.

Mr. Norquay has at length spoken on that coal steal business, and here is what he says, as reported by his own newspaper, the Manitoban, the occasion being the picnic at the Portage:

"There was a company called the Saskatchewan Coal Mining and Transportation Company that did me the honor of electing me its president. Their object was to supply cheap fuel to this country, and like every other enterprise it was costly to operate, and the company like many other institutions during the last three years got into financial embarrassment, and had to resort, like many others, to the expediency of discounting their paper. In the fall of 1883 they discounted a note at the Merchants Bank for \$5,000. Being asked by the manager of the bank what were the company's chances of redeeming their paper, I explained to him, amongst other things, that I believed the company would be able to dispose of coal to the extent of \$2,000 to the local government, and that \$2,000 might be advanced to the company on their undertaking to supply coal to that amount. I felt satisfied that the company could give coal at such reduced rates that it would be in the interests of the province to purchase from it on the merits of the transaction, independent of any assistance that would be thus rendered to foster an enterprise that had such an important bearing on the future of this country. Well, sir, I made this arrangement, and a certain amount of coal was delivered to the Government. Before the full amount was delivered the company changed its management, and although coal to a much larger amount than the \$2,000 had been in the meantime delivered, the new management refused to pay the liability that had been incurred by the old company. To complicate matters still further the absence from the province of the Deputy Minister of Public Works, who was at the front fighting the battles of the country, precluded the possibility of ascertaining accurately the amount of coal that had been delivered on this account. All transactions in connection with this account having been done through him, and he being alone cognizant of all circumstances attending the delivery of the coal, and alone knowing where the papers were, it was impossible for the company to close the matter finally until his return. In the meantime, however, they paid into the Government the sum of \$1,618, that amount being their supposed liability. Upon Mr. Wade's return the papers were procured and the matter investigated, when it was found that the company was entitled to a refund of \$153.

Mr. Norquay admits that on his own personal responsibility, he authorized the advance of \$2,000, to be charged against the Government which is criminality enough, if there was no other crookedness about the transaction. His words, however, declare more responsibility than his sentences actually affirm. If it was a fact that but \$2,000 was advanced, and that coal to a much larger amount than \$2,000 had been delivered, how was it that there were liabilities of the old company, "which the new company refused to pay?" That is what the country would like to know. But Mr. Norquay's reservations cover much more than his admissions, and we shall give the proof. At the last session of the House, here is the section of the Public Accounts Committee's report, of which Committee Mr. Norquay was a member, that bears on this subject:

"Upon examining voucher 1273, on page 89 of the public accounts, a receipt, dated March 4, 1884, signed by acting-manager of the Merchants Bank, to the Provincial Government of Manitoba for the sum of \$2,000 on account of note to the Saskatchewan Coal Company, appears to have been given on payment of that amount. No coal seems to have been required, or asked for, or delivered, until the 3rd of October following. The first account rendered for the same is dated 8th November, 1884, and the last coal being requisitioned for being on the 7th of April, 1885, more than a year after the account had been paid. Without discussing the object in view in advancing that amount to the Saskatchewan Coal Company, your committee is of opinion that such advances should not be made without the authority and sanction of the Legislature."

Now this proves, and Mr. Norquay was a consenting party to the proof,

that this money was paid a year in advance of the delivery, which to ratepayer can attempt to justify, but it is not the worst feature of this ill-directed transaction. The facts are that Mr. Norquay credited himself and not the Government with the \$2,000, and subsequently became a share holder in the new company to that extent. It is also well understood, and the Public Accounts for the present year, 1885, will bear the proof, that payments were made in February and April of this year for coal delivered in November and April last, and that no coal has been received by the Government for the first advance.

AND YET AGAIN.

The local Grit print has, it appears, derived a degree of satisfaction out of its criticisms on the Judicial Board election; but that satisfaction is like that of the man who sat on the paper of upturned carpet tacks, without calculating the results of impression. We have driven the print from post to pillar, and it is at length forced to take refuge in threats of what it might do in greater desperation, and we have to say is "Lay on Macduff." If it is of such vital importance that Brandon should have a representative at the Board, why is it that it was only the other day the Grit print and its promoters arrived at that conclusion? If, again, it is a fact that Mr. Smart was so well fitted for this position, and that Mr. Kirchhoff is so badly adapted for the responsibilities, why is it that it was only yesterday the print had its eyes opened to that circumstance also? If we are wrong with what we have now to say, we want the print to put us right, and we will acknowledge the corn. Was not Mr. Smart last winter the same gentleman he is to-day, and had he not then the same abilities and the same residence he has to-day? Were there not at that time also the same objections to Mr. Kirchhoff as to residence and adaptability that there are to-day? If so, then why did not the Sun see them, and why did not Mr. Smart, Mr. Hall and others vote for Mr. S. instead of Mr. K. at that time? If Brandon should now have a representative on the Board, why did it not require one then? And wherein has Mr. Smart's rights increased and Mr. Kirchhoff's diminished since that time? These are the things upon which the public would like some information. The inference, however, speaks for itself. Like Smoke in Nicholas Nickleby, the Grit party are always very "jumble" when they think they cannot bring their own candidates to the front. It is no secret that in the first election Mr. Whitehead, of Cornwallis, positively refused to support Mr. Smart, and the Grit wire-pullers saw that without his vote Mr. Smart could not be elected—the next thing was to battle what they were pleased to term "the Tory scheme," and to defeat Mr. Helliwell with Mr. Kirchhoff, when they could not succeed with a man of their own. At the last election, however, they felt themselves strong enough, it allowed to override law, and statutes, and gave Mr. Sifton a ballot, to defeat the gentleman they considered but a few months before, in their blindness, so presentently qualified for the position, by a mere blue of the party faith. But the poet says "the best laid plans of mice and men, gang oft aglee."

In the light of the circumstances we cannot see how the Judges could have voted at the last election in any wise than they did. He saw, and for a few months before Mr. Smart, Mr. Hall and the rest of these docters wanted Mr. Kirchhoff on the Board, he knew Mr. K. was a lawyer, and a lawyer on the Board could render good service, and he voted accordingly. He also knew that at that time the Sun wanted Mr. K. on the Board, and above everything else he considered it his duty to please the Grit print. The wind now, however, blows from another corner of the

heavens, and for his kindness he is treated to a weekly (weakly) zephyr. Blow on, bellows, blow.

THE TENDER HEART.

She gazed upon the burnished brace
Or lamp ruffled grouse he showed with pride;
Angelic grief was in her face:
"How could you do it, dear?" she sighed:
"The poor, pathetic, moveless wing!
The songs are hushed—oh, cruel shame!
Said she, "The pathos never sings!"
Said she, "The sin is quite the same."

"You men are savage through and through
A boy is a ways bringing in
Some spring bird's eggs, white and blue,
Or butterfly upon a pin.
The angle-worm in anguish dies,
Impaled, the pretty trout to taste—
"My own, we fish for trout with flies—"
"Don't wander from the question
please?"

—The Century

CANADIAN.

The stomach of Dr. Macdonald, who was found dead in bed Friday morning in Toronto, has been sealed by the coroner for analytical examination, the cause of death not being apparent through post-mortem. It is believed that he died from an over dose of a soporific drug.

A memorial has been addressed by a number of prominent Frenchmen in the Old Country to the Premier of Quebec, professing great interest in the development of Canada, and asking the Government for a grant of land in the Lake Temiscamingue district for settlement purposes.

E. E. Knott, real estate agent, Toronto, has cleared out to the States, leaving debts behind estimated at \$10,000. Before departing he sold his household furniture for about seven thousand cash. His partner Campbell has also departed.

Since, Aug. 21.—A whiskey detective named Hough narrowly escaped lynching last night. He had been very roughly handled and a rope had been suggested when wiser counsel prevailed and the man was allowed to escape.

Weymouth, Ont., Aug. 21.—The boiler of a steam thrasher exploded near here yesterday, instantly killing Jas. Duncan and mortally wounding Isaac S. Maw. Maw's nephew had his leg broken and was seriously wounded. The engine was lifted bodily from the truck and thrown through the side of a barn into a grain row.

Weston, Ont., Aug. 21.—Thomas Grege, employed by Mr. Nixon, of Etobicoke, while working at a thrashing machine, slipped in and had his legs fearfully mangled. He died shortly afterwards.

London, Aug. 21.—James Mines, age 21, of Mount Brydges, while assisting at a thrashing, had his fork caught in the belt and the handle driven into his groin, causing injuries which resulted in his death in a short time.

Alphonso Lippe, 18 years old, after saving his brother from drowning at Lachine, was carried away by the current and drowned.

Wm. Blink, confectioner, Notre Dame, got into a quarrel in Connor's saloon with some men, one of whom stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The man is known and will be arrested when Blink's deposition is taken.

Robinson, the defaulter, who fled from St. John, N. B., in May last, and was afterwards discovered in Mexico, has been handed over to the Canadian authorities. The bank have expended \$10,000 in bringing him to justice.

Delima Lavigne, of Montreal, gave her husband a dose of tartar emetic enough to kill three horses. He survived and she is under arrest.

At a dinner given in Montreal to Major Hughes, of the 45th, Colonel Olmsted gave his reasons publicly for leaving Calgary. He said that when he left that place he did so with instructions, and at the earnest request of General Strange, his commanding officer, who sent him to Ottawa to procure for him what he considered necessary to carry on his part of the expedition. While the Colonel was on his way to Winnipeg the desired powers were received by General Strange, and standards were then circulated about the Colonel, causing away Strange made a mistake, but from a military and political point of view it would have been terrible if at the time the Colonel had made any statement in his own defence.

PROVINCIAL.

Many cattle have died of an infectious disease in the T. T. T. A veterinary surgeon has visited the district since that the disease is black quarter or anthrax.

It is most creditable to Canadians that during the four months the volunteers were engaged there was not a single case of desertion.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe is publishing this country most shamefully. The same thing was done some years ago by the Montreal Witness.

As Ashland is getting an elevator at Shesha Lake. The building is 72x100 and will hold 32,000 bushels.

Thirty-five thousand cattle and twenty-three thousand sheep have this summer been shipped from Montreal.

At Bragan, who lives near Winnipeg, has this season sold \$420 worth of straw.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention of uric acid, and all the diseases of the urinary system?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all liver diseases of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and all the diseases of the liver?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all the diseases of the nervous system?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of hemorrhoids, piles, and all the diseases of the rectum and anus?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all the diseases of the skin?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of asthma, bronchitis, and all the diseases of the lungs?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of heart disease, such as angina pectoris, and all the diseases of the heart?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of diabetes, and all the diseases of the urinary system?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of Bright's disease, and all the diseases of the kidneys?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of rheumatism, and all the diseases of the nervous system?"

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"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of diabetes, and all the diseases of the urinary system?"

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"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of Bright's disease, and all the diseases of the kidneys?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of rheumatism, and all the diseases of the nervous system?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of hemorrhoids, and all the diseases of the rectum and anus?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of skin diseases, and all the diseases of the skin?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of asthma, and all the diseases of the lungs?"

Ask the same physicians:
"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all cases of heart disease, and all the diseases of the heart?"

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TOWN TOPICS

Capt. Hunter, of Milbrook, is in the city, the guest of Mr. A. Lang.

Winnipeg is now organising a Mica Mining Co. with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Mr. James Scott, an old Brandonite, but now a mail contractor at Qu'Appelle, is in the city.

A little girl to take care of a child can near of a good situation by applying at the MAIL Office.

Persons selling fixed ammunition or ball cartridge to Indians in the Northwest Territory, are now liable to a fine of \$200 or imprisonment.

The brick work of Dr. McDiarmid's new block is now completed, and Mr. Durst is also well under headway.

Mr. Bowerman has been shipping considerable wheat east lately. On Tuesday he despatched four car loads.

Joe Reid, late with Anderson & Collins, is opening a new butcher shop, in the corner of Mr. Smart's building. Joe says he will give the public the best of provender, at the lowest cost.

Jas. McGregor received two car loads of Montana ponies, on Tuesday, and they will be subjected to the "breaking" prowess of Mexican Jack, and then offered for sale.

Mr. Kavanagh is making a considerable addition to his two nice residences on 11th st., and when the work is finished it will be quite an improvement to the street. J. Blackhall is also over hauling his residence on the same street, and putting it into a more improved form.

The Brandon Turf Club have arranged an excellent programme of races for the 4th and 5th of Sept. In all there will be \$1,000 given in prizes. The entries are sufficiently varied to allow all who have horses of pretensions to enter in one race or another.

Messrs. Alexander, Kelly & Co. have shut down their mills for a few days, to complete improvements, one of which is the addition of a new boiler to the establishment. They have sent the old one over to Rapid City.

At a special meeting of the city council last Monday evening, it was decided to adopt a plan for a vault for the registry office submitted by Mr. Brownlee. The vault and other repairs will cost about \$900, and the council is now asking for tenders for the completion of the same.

The Government has decided to present every volunteer who was in the Northwest rebellion with a medal, and an order has been sent to England for their manufacture. This step gives the best of satisfaction. All the boys will soon wear the big buttons.

We understand that Messrs. Anderson & Collins have made arrangements with Mr. Geo. Murphy, to handle his entire crop of roots and vegetables. It is needless to say Mr. M. has one of the largest and best gardens in the country, and by this arrangement Brandonites will always be able to get the best goods in the market.

It is reported that the Northwest Central is to have running powers over the C.P.R. bridge, and utilize the station accommodation of the latter for some time, at least, after it goes into operation. It is also generally understood that Langdon and Sheppard have the construction contract and are to complete 50 miles this fall.

From the way elections are going, it will be a long time before the "bust" the present Dominion Government. A few weeks since the Tories carried South Grenville which used to be a Grit constituency, and on Monday they carried East Durham, rendered vacant by the death of Col. Williams. The Colonel was by all odds the strongest candidate the Conservatives could bring out, and his last majority was 380. In this contest the Conservative candidate, though comparatively unknown, beat the Secretary of the Ontario Grit Association, who had long been a newspaper publisher in that constituency by over 350.

Dobbs, sent down by the Shoal Lake Magistrates last spring, for indecent assault, was acquitted before Judge Walker on Tuesday. He proved an alibi by four witnesses. W. A. Macdonald for the prosecution and T. M. Daly for the defendant.

Engineer Crawford was overtaken with a fit of illness, very suddenly, on Tuesday, and now lies in a serious condition.

One Harris, of Shoal Lake, had a neighbor named Johnstone before the Brandon Bench the other day for the larceny of some timber, and he was sent down for three days.

The last seen of "Shupe's" "setter" dog (reported lost in our last issue) he was at the Souris setting his teeth into Reeve Kirchholter's bread and butter.

Mr. Edie has given the Edie House a thorough over hauling and it is now in excellent form. An office has taken the place of the late bar, and the latter is moved to the rear of the room and enclosed by itself.

Mr. Ferguson is making good headway with the brewery, which he is erecting just east of the McMillan elevator. The cellar is 40x50, and the building will be 40x80, two stories besides the cellar. It will cost about \$4,000 and be ready for business in about five weeks.

Mr. P. D. McLaurin has commenced the erection of an elevator, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, just west of Ogilvie's institution, south of the track. Mr. McL. is a gentleman of more than a little enterprise, and we trust his project will be a profitable one.

Pat Crogan and Jack Foster, of the Brandon Hills, had a set-to at the Lambton House the other night, and P. C. Duncan arriving on the scene as it was in progress took both to the cooler, and they were fined \$8 each next day. Crogan then informed against the proprietor of the house for selling liquor without a license and was taxed \$50.

There are conflicting reports as to the damage done the wheat crops by the frosts of Monday and Tuesday. There is no doubt some injury has been done crops in a certain stage of maturity, in certain localities, but as the severity varied in districts, the damage must vary accordingly. It requires 8° of freezing to seriously damage wheat in its most delicate state, and so far we have not heard of the thermometer registering that much in no quarter of Manitoba, though it did in parts of the N.W.T. It is time enough to speak of damage being done when it is known for a fact that it is the case.

The menagerie of the Nickel Plate contains many are specimens of the animal kingdom and is an interesting part of these shows, but it does not claim to be the largest menagerie in the world. Everyone has seen elephants, lions, tigers, and wild animals, and many shows have a larger collection than the Nickel Plate, but the latter have a ring performance that is unsurpassed. It is considered by all to be the best circus performance ever seen in the sawdust arena. The first and foremost performers in every branch of the circus profession have been secured for this show, including the most celebrated equestrians, gymnasts, leapers, tumblers and aerialists of America and Europe, who together, give a programme that is unequalled by any other circus in the country. One act performed in this circus is the most startling ever conceived: Mons. Charest rides an ordinary bicycle across a wire fifty feet above the ground, without a balance weight of any kind. This has never been attempted by any other person in the world, all other bicycle riders use a counter balance in the shape of a trapeze beneath the bicycle and two people working on it.

An accident betel Jerry Mosgrove on Friday evening last, that came very near sending him to his last account. He was on horseback passing McGregor's livery stable, when he was lassoed—a very interesting pastime in some quarters—by one of the stable hands. At this the horse started, and he went over sideways to the ground, and was dragged several feet by the stirrup. Fortunately the horse was not a fidgety one, and that his boot gave away. Beyond receiving a shaking up and a few scratches he was not otherwise hurt. Mrs. Anderson who was passing at the time received a dreadful fright, but was otherwise uninjured.

The colored posters announcing the fall races of the Turf Club printed at the MAIL office, are declared by all judges to be the best bills ever issued from any office in the country outside of Winnipeg. In this connection we may say the MAIL is now equipped with a most extensive selection of all kinds of type, from the choicest script or pen texts to the

fanciest eight inch wood letter, with cuts, borders, and embellishments of every design, and presses, cutting machines and all such to perfect the finish of everything sent to the office. We can now do anything in the printing line that can be done in the country, in the best of finish and at low rates. We desire the public to bear this in mind. There is no necessity for sending any work past the MAIL office.

Dr. Good,
OCULIST & AURIST.

OF WINNIPEG

Will Visit Brandon

ON THE
29th, 30th and 31st days of AUGUST.

When he can be consulted at the

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

Farm for Sale!

ON Sec. 24, Tp. 9, R. 18. There is a house, stable and granary, valued at \$400, sixty acres under cultivation. All first class land and a good well. Terms—One third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Address
MATHEW PARROTT,
Brandon.

\$25 REWARD \$25

Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who destroyed the toll house at the 15th street bridge in the city of Brandon, on the night of August 15th, 1885.

DAILY & CALDWELL,
For Proprietor.

In the Queen's Bench

IN EQUITY, IN CHAMBERS, MR JUSTICE DUFF.

The Twenty-second day of August A.D. 1885.

Between William Wilson, and James Carrick, Plaintiffs, and George Irwin, James Irwin, and John Jackson, Defendants.

Upon the application of the Plaintiffs, and upon hearing read the affidavit of the above named Plaintiffs, James Carrick and it appearing by evidence that the said Defendant James Irwin and George Irwin are absent and cannot after due diligence be found.

It is ordered that an office copy of the Bill of Complaint in this cause, with the proper endorsements be considered as personally served upon the said James Irwin and George Irwin by publishing a copy of this order with the notice hereunder written, being Schedule C, of general order No. 78 in the Brandon Sun and Brandon Mail newspapers, published in the City of Brandon, once in each, during the ten days immediately succeeding the date hereof.

And it is further ordered that the said Defendants James Irwin and George Irwin do within four weeks after the last of the said publications answer or demur to the said Bill.

And it is further ordered that an office copy of the said Bill properly endorsed, be put up in the office of the Clerk of Records, and Writs within five days, clear days, after the date of this order.

Signed, A. LEMON,
Registrar.

To George Irwin and James Irwin, the above named Defendants.

Take notice that if you do not do answer or demur to the Bill pursuant to the above order, the Plaintiffs may obtain an order to the Bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant such relief as they may be entitled to on their own showing and you will not receive any further notice of the future proceedings in this cause. Your answer is to be filed at the office of the Clerk of records and Writs at the Court House in the City of Winnipeg.

SIFTON & SIFTON,
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

Clerk's Notice of first Posting Voters' List.

Voters' List, 1885.
CITY OF BRANDON,

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the 4th section of "The Act incorporating the City of Brandon" the copies required by said section to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said city, to be entitled to vote in the said city at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Brandon on the 17th day of August, 1885, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or other errors are perceived therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

JOHN C. KERR,
Clerk of the City of Brandon.

Dated Brandon, Aug. 18th, 1885.

FOR SALE.

A twelve horse-power and Wide Awake Separator at a bargain. Been little used. Apply to C. H. SMITH, Cochrane Co's Office.

TO LET!

Some well situated and well improved farms in the vicinity of Brandon. There are a good house, stables and an arable on each place which is also fenced. Part of the land is this year in crop, part in stubble and part plowed. Apply to
J. D. MCBURNIE,
Brandon.

A. F. & A. G.R.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge, No. 19, is the second Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren invited.

F. W. PETERS, W. M.
A. L. MCBURNIE, Sec.

For Sale.

HORSES, Implements and Stock. Apply to
J. D. MCBURNIE.



GREAT SUCCESS

AT

Jerry Robinson's

OLD STAND.

Geo. Craig & Co.

Offer about \$1,000 worth of hard & soft

FELT HATS

AT

Buyers' Own Prices

LADIES

SEE OUR

RIBBONS

some \$500. Going fast, must be sold; 25 to 50c in 8

DRESS GOODS—Piles of nice Summer Goods; 25c line for 10c, 30c for 15, 40 for 20c, 50 for 25c, and so on.

BOOTS and SHOES,

At Less than Wholesale prices.

Mr. Craig leaves for Montreal on Monday, to buy fall goods. As previously announced, all this stock must be cleared out before the reception of new goods.

GEO. CRAIG & CO